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BLUE RIDGE—Includes the ridge extending from a few miles north of Harpers Ferry to northern Georgia.

APPALACHIAN PLATEAU—Includes the entire plateau forming the western member of the Appalachian Mountain System, known in the north as the Allegheny Plateau and in the south as the Cumberland Plateau.

The difficulty in using either "Cumberland" or "Alleghany" for the entire plateau is that the application of the word would be misleading. The name Appalachian Plateau is therefore adopted to include both parts.

OZARK PLATEAU—Is applied to the plateau in northwestern Arkansas and southern Missouri.

OUACHITA MOUNTAINS—Applied to the ridges of Western Arkansas south of the Arkansas River, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma.

No name has hitherto been applied generally to these crooked and broken ridges south of the Arkansas River and in the southern part of the Indian Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

AFRICA.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.—Sir Charles Metcalfe, in charge of the construction of the Cape to Cairo railway, who is temporarily in England, says that regular train service is now maintained between Cape Town and Broken Hill in northeast Rhodesia, 2,100 miles. New rolling stock worth $750,000 has been ordered. The survey of the railway from Broken Hill to the Congo border at Bwana Mcubwa, 110 miles, has been completed, and the line will probably go northward to Constansie, a further distance of about 200 miles, thus traversing a large part of the Katanga mining region. The copper properties on the Congo frontier and at Constansie are being steadily developed and give signs of profit. The one bright spot in South Africa at present is South Rhodesia, where the farmers are doing well, a good deal of fresh ground has been put into grain and tobacco, and the increase of live stock has been very satisfactory.

PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF UGANDA.—In their indigenous culture, and, still more, in their exceptional power of assimilating European civilization, the people of Uganda are unique in this part of Africa, and probably in the whole continent. When discovered by Europeans, they had a social system culminating in a king and an elaborate court, and comprising nobles, middle classes, and peasants. They built cities and constructed roads, two things which are conspicuously absent in other parts of East Africa. From the first their readiness to receive European instruction, both religious and other, was remarkable.

Though it is less than thirty years since the first missions were established in the country, nearly all the inhabitants are nominal Christians, and large numbers can read and write. A native parliament has been instituted, and native courts of justice. It is true that some of the laws are rather strange, and considerable discussion has been provoked by an enactment fixing the price of all wives at 13s. 4d., whatever their beauty or mental accomplishments may be, but this people certainly offer the best augury that we have for the capacity of progress in African races. It remains to be seen whether they will advance beyond a certain point, and also whether their present docility will prove permanent, or whether, as among the Japanese, whom they resemble in some ways, the assimilative period will be followed by a revival of national sentiment.

The other Bantu-speaking tribes of the British East African territories are, with the exception of the Swahilis, of small importance. They have little in the way of native political and military organization, and only a moderate aptitude for adopting the blessings of European civilization.—(SIR CHARLES ELIOT, on "Native Races of the British East Africa Protectorate," *Proc.* of the Roy. Inst. of Great Britain, No. 99.)

AMERICA.

OUR PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.—Mr. Waldemar Lindgren's report on the production of gold and silver in 1905 has just been published by the U. S. Geological Survey. The figures showing the approximate distribution by States and Territories are the result of conference between the Geological Survey and the Bureau of the Mint, and are accepted as final by the two bureaus. The total production of gold was 4,265,742 fine ounces, valued at $88,180,700; the total production of silver was 56,101,600 fine ounces, valued at $34,221,976, making an entire total value of $122,402,676. The production of gold in the United States for 1905 is an increase of $7,716,000 in value over that of 1904. The rapid advance in gold production, which began in 1892, but temporarily halted from 1901 to 1903, was resumed in 1904. This increase in 1904 over the output of 1903 was approximately $7,000,000, and in all probability the increase in 1906 over 1905 will be at least the same amount. The chief sources of the great increase are as follows: Alaska added about $6,000,000 to its output of $9,160,458 in 1904, and Colorado, Nevada, and Utah added about $1,000,000 each to their product of the previous year. On the other hand, decreases are noted in Arizona, Idaho, and other States. The States producing over $1,000,000 in gold rank, at present, in the following order: Colorado, California, Alaska, South Dakota, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Arizona, Oregon, and Idaho. The production of silver in 1905 represents a decrease of 1,581,200 ounces in actual output, but in spite of this the increase in the average price of 4 cents an ounce (from 57 cents in 1904 to 61 cents in 1905) made an addition to the value in 1904 of $765,952.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.—Appendix No. 3 of the *Report* of this Survey for 1906 contains the results of the magnetic observations made by the Survey under the direction of Dr. Bauer from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906. While the work of the year on land was principally in the States west of the Mississippi River and in the Hawaiian Islands, where magnetic data are most needed, it was distributed over 43 States and Territories. The policy of making magnetic observations at sea was continued, and the *Bache*, *Patterson*, and *Explorer* determined the three magnetic elements at 47 different points in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean.

ASIA.

SVEN HEDIN CROSSES TIBET.—News has been received from Sven Hedin of his arrival at Ngangon-tso in the southern part of Tibet. The brief message was evidently sent by carrier to the telegraph service of India. It announces that he has crossed Tibet, from north to south, discovering many new rivers, lakes, and mountains. For eighty-four days he did not see a Tibetan. He found new goldfields, and his geographical and geodetic results were very important, The details of his latest journey will be awaited with much interest.

The few facts he has sent in advance of his own return show at least where he entered the country, and the wide field through which he has carried a series of new explorations. He approached the Tibetan plateau from Kashgar and entered Tibet at its northwest corner, the Aksai-shin or White Desert, practically a virgin field, for it has been known only along its edges. South of him was the broad belt in western Tibet, which had been revealed by the work of Dease, Bower, and Rawling, east of which is a wide zone that, though crossed by the tracks of Wellby, Bower, and Littledale, was still the largest unexplored area in Tibet. It is evidently in this white space, mainly between the meridians of eighty-two and eighty-six, in the southern part of which is the point from which he sent his despatch, that Sven Hedin has done his latest work.

He says that he lost his entire equipment, but saved his maps and other results of his explorations. He lost his equipment, also, in 1901, when he travelled in Tibet, far towards Lhasa. His camels could not live at a height of about 16,000 to 17,000 feet above the sea. If he took ponies with him on his recent journey, they could scarcely have fared better. In eight days Rawling's ponies, to the west of Sven Hedin's route, were reduced from 70 to 36; for, though it was June, the night temperatures were far below the freezing-point, and the animals could not endure the sudden transition from a temperate to an arctic climate.

Dr. Hedin says he has discovered new mountains. Every new route reveals them; and it is now evident that practically the whole surface of the plateau is covered with mountains and valleys, interspersed with many fresh and salt water lakes. He also found gold—another confirmation of the wide distribution of this metal on the plateau. Rawling says that the region to the west is rich in gold, and that miners go there from Lhasa to extract the metal.

LATEST ASCENTS OF DOCTOR AND MRS. WORKMAN.—Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman has written four articles for the Allahabad *Pioneer*, describing the ascent of the Nun Kun Range in July and August last. Dr. Workman and his wife left Srinagar, Kashmir, on June 10, with Cyprien Savoye, one of the best of Alpine guides, six men from the Italian Alps, over 200 coolies, and a thorough equipment. The goal of the expedition was the Nun Kun Range, nearly 100 miles east of Srinagar. The range has three summits, each over 23,000 feet in height. A base camp was established at an altitude of 15,100 feet, and the start was made on July 25. Snow was reached at 16,500 feet. The first camp out was fixed at an altitude of 17,657 feet, and the second night was passed at 19,900 feet, where a glorious panorama was enjoyed. Two camps were occupied at successive altitudes of 20,632 and 21,300 feet. In these positions, which were much exposed, the most remarkable experience was the terrific power of the sun. At 2:30 in the afternoon the mercury reached 192° Fahrenheit, and by 4 it had declined to 142°; but on the sun disappearing at 7 P. M., ice formed at once, and by 9 the temperature had fallen to zero. In the final ascent Dr. Workman stopped at an altitude of 22,716 feet; but Mrs. Workman went on, accompanied by Cyprien Savoye and one porter, and reached the summit of Nun Kun at an altitude of 23,263 feet.

COMMERCIAL MISSION TO SOUTHEASTERN PERSIA.—The report of the British Indian Commercial Mission to southeastern Persia during 1904–1905 has been published at Calcutta. It is written by A. H. Gleadowe-Newcomen, President of the

Mission, and contains a large amount of geographical and economic information relating to southeastern Persia, and suggestions for the development of British trade. Southern Persia is a poor country, and the people, as a rule, are without initiative. Contrasting the Persian with the native of India, Mr. Gleadowe-Newcomen says:

> The Persian differs widely from the native of India, who, whatever he may spend on occasions of rejoicing or of mourning, is, whether Hindu, Sikh, or Musalman, a man of few wants, and frugal to a degree. The Persian is not a man of frugal mind. He resembles the European, and especially the Englishman, in his preference for putting the money he earns on his back or in his stomach, and rejoices in good food and good clothes. The humblest Persian dresses and eats well. Few men in rags are to be seen, except amongst the poorest peasants and the swollen ranks of the professional beggars. His demands are many and various, and he has a great craving for the luxurious and showy in every department of life. He himself dresses in sober colours, and his woman folk in the streets resemble sheeted ghosts. For the peculiar indoor dresses of his women and hangings for the adornment of his house he rejoices, however, in gay prints and cretonnes, bright-hued silks and rich satins. He is a great drinker of tea, which he makes and drinks in a manner peculiar to himself and the Russians, and his consumption of sugar, which he procures mostly from France, Russia, Austria, and Egypt, is enormous.

AUSTRALASIA.

Climatic Charts of New South Wales.—Mr. Henry A. Hunt, Acting Meteorologist of New South Wales, has published a series of ten climatic charts of New South Wales, showing the average seasonal and annual conditions over that colony. These charts measure 20 by 35 inches, and show the isobars, isotherms and prevailing winds, and the isohyetal lines, for spring, summer, autumn, winter, and for the year. The reproduction is by some sort of mimeograph or stencil process, but the lines and figures are distinct and satisfactory. It is to be hoped that some discussion of these charts will soon be forthcoming, and that they may be reproduced in more permanent form. Obviously, changes in the present location of many of the lines, as now drawn, will be necessary as newer observations are available.

R. DeC. W.

POLAR.

The Anglo-American Polar Expedition.—The Society has received a letter from Captain O. C. Hamlet, of the U. S. steamer *Thetis*, giving the latest information concerning the Mikkelsen-Leffingwell party. The Bulletin reported (October, 1906, p. 632) that on Sept. 4 the expedition was in Elson Bay, about 10 miles east of Point Barrow, waiting in its sailing vessel, the *Duchess of Bedford*, together with a whaling fleet of about a dozen vessels, for the ice to move off the coast sufficiently to allow a passage eastward. Captain Hamlet, who has returned with his vessel to California, writes that the ice finally broke up, and the master of the steam whaler *Belvedere* offered to tow the *Duchess of Bedford* into open water to the east. Captain Hamlet saw the master of the *Belvedere* at Dutch Harbor, Bering Sea, in October, who told him that he towed the exploring vessel through the ice all right, and that when the *Belvedere* turned back the expedition was sailing through open water with a free sheet to the eastward. Captain Hamlet expresses the opinion that the party is now at Herschel Island, near the Mackenzie delta, or that perhaps it has been so fortunate as to reach Banks Land, where Captain Mikkelsen, according to his original plan, hoped to spend the present winter.

Amundsen's next Project.—Although Captain Amundsen's observations in the neighbourhood of the magnetic north pole have not yet been worked out, he has already decided to go to the Antarctic to establish the present position of the magnetic south pole, which, according to present computations, is situated in about 73° 39′ S. and 146° 15′ E. The proposed undertaking will involve greater difficulties than Amundsen encountered during his investigations near the magnetic north pole. He reached his northern field of work through waterways that are usually navigable every year, while the magnetic south pole is situated in the interior of Victoria Land, can be reached only by a long sledge journey over the inland ice, and the difficulties will be intensified by the prevailing unfavourable climatic conditions in the Antarctic, the frequent cyclonic snowstorms, and the complete lack in the interior of animal life with which to replenish food supplies. The work in the Antarctic will, therefore, require larger means of transportation and greater supplies of food than were necessary in the northern work.—(*Pet. Mitt.*, No. 12, 1906, pp. 288.)

VARIOUS.

A Russian expedition for the exploration of the Arctic regions is being equipped under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Sergeyeff. The expedition, which will last for several years, will start from Yeniseisk and try to reach Bering Strait.

Prof. W. M. Davis has taken up again the series of "Current Notes on Physiography" in *Science*, with Prof. D.W. Johnson, of Harvard, and Mr. Isaiah Bowman, of Yale, as associates.

Dr. H. R. Mill has been elected an honorary member of the Vienna Geographical Society; and also president of the Royal Meteorological Society.

Prof. Frank H. Bigelow gave the first popular presentation of his theory of sunspot rhythm as related to weather rhythm, and of his new theory of the dynamics of the cyclone in two public addresses at the University of Chicago, Jan. 22 and 23, under the auspices of the Departments of Geography and Economics.

Dr. Franz Boas, of Columbia University, has been elected president of the American Anthropological Association.

Professor A. Lawrence Rotch of Harvard recently delivered a lecture on the "Exploration of the Atmosphere over Land and Sea" before the Canadian Institute at Toronto. Mr. Stupart, the director of the Canadian Meteorological Office, expects to establish a sub-station at Toronto, and may be able to carry out the wish of the International Committee for Scientific Aeronautics by creating stations for aerial soundings in Newfoundland and Bermuda.

NEW MEASUREMENTS OF SOLAR RADIATION.—In spite of the importance of continuous measurements of solar radiation, there have thus far been but few investigations along this line of research. The work of Crova and of Houdaille at Montpellier, and of Savelief at Kiev, has given an approximate knowledge of the solar climate of these two places. Careful absolute measurements of the intensity of solar radiation have also been made by Schukewitsch and Müller at Pawlowsk and at Katharinenburg, respectively. (See Hann's *Climatology*, Vol. I, English translation, pp. 108–110.) The latest contribution to this discussion is by Ladislas Gorczynski, entitled "Sur la Marche annuelle de l'Intensité du Rayonnement solaire à Varsovie et sur la Théorie des Appareils employés." This report of 202 quarto pages and charts is based on observations made at the central meteorological station at Warsaw during the period 1901–1905. It is published, in French, under the auspices of the *Bureau Central Météorologique* of Warsaw. The annual variation of solar radiation is shown by curves for each of the five years. R. DEC. W.

The *Geographischer Anzeiger* announces in its December number that with the opening of its eighth volume in Jan., 1907, coloured and black-and-white maps and pictures will be new features of the publication. Justus Perthes publishes this monthly, which is devoted to geographical education.

Dr. Frobenius, who recently returned from his ethnological studies in a part of the Kassai basin, has announced at a meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society that he will visit the Niger basin this year to continue his studies among the tribes of that region.

THE BOGOSLOV ISLANDS.—A COMMUNICATION FROM PROF. GEORGE DAVIDSON:

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC

(Copy) SAN FRANCISCO, February 3, 1907

To the Directors and Councillors Geographic Society of the Pacific,
San Francisco.

GENTLEMEN:—

In compiling a History of the group of Bogoslov Volcanic Islands in the Bering Sea, near Unalaska Island, I have been astonished at the number of names attributed to them individually; for example, Agashagok, Ionna Bogoslova, St. John Bogoslov, St. Jean Bogosloff, St. John Theologian, St. John the Divine, New Island, Krusenstern, Old Bogoslov, Bojoslov Volcano, Bogoslof, Bojoslov, New Bojoslov, Hague, Grewingk, Old Rock, New Rock, Fire Island, Castle Island, Perry Island.

Such a varied nomenclature is very unsatisfactory; the more especially as it has no regard to the epoch of each appearance, or the right of the Discoverer.

I therefore suggest for your consideration the following scheme of designation based upon the first European name, and the order of discovery:

Bogoslov I; (date 1795-96;
Bogoslov II; (date 1882-3;
Bogoslov III; (date 1906.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE DAVIDSON,
President.

The *Bollettino* of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy, publishes in its January number a paper (28 pp.) on the State of Oregon, by Dr. F. C. d'Olivola, Consular Agent of Italy, at Portland. It gives an excellent account of the geography, resources, communications, Italian colony, etc., of Oregon.

The *Mitteilungen aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten* begins its 20th volume as a quarto. It has hitherto appeared as an octavo. It is also printed in larger type. No. 1 for this year is entirely given to a study of precipitation in German Southwest Africa by Dr. Emil Ottweiler, with a map in colours and many tables and diagrams.

The Geographical Society of Finland has dedicated Vol. 22 of *Fennia*, its valuable Bulletin, to the Secretary of the Society, Prof. Jean Axel Palmén, in recognition of his untiring activity in promoting the interests of the Society and in editing its publications since its organization in 1888.

VICE-PRESIDENT PETER DE SEMENOV, of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, completed his eightieth year on the 15th of January, 1907. His friends in every land extend to him their warmest congratulations.

The annual dinner of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia was given at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, on the evening of January 25. About 300 of the members were present. Among the guests were Commander Peary and Mrs. Peary, Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, Professor William Libbey, and a number of other geographers and explorers.

The pipe-line conveying petroleum from Baku to the Black Sea has been completed. It is 550 miles long, and is capable of carrying 400,000,000 gallons of oil a year.

An oil pipe-line has been built to carry Texas and California petroleum across the Isthmus of Panama. It is 8 inches in diameter and 51 miles long.

Bendigo, one of the gold centres in Victoria, Australia, has just made a record for the greatest depth at which gold has been found. Gold ore was struck in driving a cross cut at 4,254 feet in the Victoria quartz mine. The previous record in depth was held by the New Chum mine at 4,226 feet.

The *Tropenflanzer* has completed ten years of publication. Prof. Dr. Wohltmann opens the new volume with an article showing how this periodical has grown from small beginnings to its present position of helpfulness in the cause of colonial development. The first volume contained 334 pp., and the last one 834 pp.

THE LÜBECK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY celebrated its Twenty-fifth Anniversary on the 15th of February, by a special meeting, followed by a commemorative banquet.

Dr. Charles Doolittle Walcott, Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, was elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at the annual meeting of its Board of Regents, held on January 23.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On the 13th of February the Cullum Geographical Medal, awarded by the Council on the 15th of November, 1906, in recognition of his fifty years of exploration in Canada, was presented to Dr. Robert Bell, of Ottawa.

OBITUARY.

Professor Adam F. W. Paulsen, Director of the Danish Meteorological Institute, died at Copenhagen on Jan. 11, aged 74 years. He led two Danish expeditions to Greenland and Iceland for the purpose of studying the aurora borealis, these researches being among his most important scientific labours. He pointed out the intimate connection between the meteorological conditions of Greenland and Iceland, and those prevailing over Europe, and it was largely owing to his efforts that Iceland has at length been brought into telegraphic communication with Europe.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Anteil der Deutschen an der Afrikaforschung. Scale, 1:60,000,000, or 946.9 statute miles to an inch. By Paul Langhans. *Deutsche Erde* (No. 6, 1906), Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1906.

Eight small maps of Africa, four of which show by tints the explored, the largely explored, and the unknown areas of Africa in 1825, 1850, 1875, and 1900; four others show the part which Germans had taken in this exploration at the same periods. Illustrates a paper by Friedrich Hahn.